

The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKETT.

VOL. IV.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871.

NO. 44

Professional Cards

DR. J. W. DEPASS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Continues the practice of his Profession in this city, and the surrounding County. All work neatly executed, and warranted. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Chloroform.

Best references furnished on application. Office at Dr. Duffy's old stand. 25-17.

J. B. CARPENTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Collections promptly attended to. 3-17.

R. W. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention given to collections in both Superior and Justices' Courts.

J. L. CARSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Collections made in any part of the State if possible. Feb. 6-17.

M. H. JUSTICE,
Attorney at Law,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Claims collected in all parts of the State. Dec. 19 47-17.

L. F. CHURCHILL,
G. M. WHITESIDE,
CHURCHILL & WHITESIDE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of Western North Carolina, in the Supreme Courts of the State and in the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States. Feb. 6-17.

DR. J. W. HARRIS,
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL PROFESSIONAL CALLS, and to the collection of all claims, and to the execution of all legal business, in all parts of the State. Feb. 6-17.

W. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the 13th Judicial District. Collections made in all parts of the State. Feb. 6-17.

H. CABANISS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SHELBY, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Rutherford, Cleveland and Gaston. Feb. 6-17.

J. M. JUSTICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Polk, Rutherford and Cleveland. Feb. 6-17.

W. M. WILSON,
W. J. BLACK,
WILSON & BLACK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
In Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Window Glass, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, &c.

Corner Trade & College Sts.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Vindicate copy to. 45-17.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
W. M. MATTHEWS & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TAKE this method of returning their sincere thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal manner in which their House has been patronized, and the charge of Matthews & Son, and pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to make their patrons comfortable.

Their table shall be furnished with the very best of the market.

Attentive and polite servants will always be on hand and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction.

Their stables are large and commodious, sufficient to accommodate all who may wish to use them. Horses and Vehicles always on hand to supply the wants of customers.

VILLAGE HOTEL,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

JOS. W. GREEN,
PROPRIETOR.

In opening this old and favorably known House, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share public patronage, promising to use every endeavor to make his guests comfortable.

His table will be supplied with the best of the market, and with attentive servants. He intends to try and satisfy the most fastidious. Give him a Call. 37-17.

Miscellaneous.

TOWN ORDINANCES.

The Commissioners of the town of Rutherfordton, do enact:

I. That all persons living within the incorporated limits of said town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the streets and roads in said town, six days in each year, or forfeit and pay to the Mayor \$4 for each day they fail to work. Provided, that in the discretion of the Mayor, such work may be rendered by substitute.

II. That any person or persons who shall engage in any fight, riots, or unlawful assembly, or who shall be guilty of unbecoming conduct, or make use of a becoming language or shall curse, swear or talk to the annoyance of the citizens of said town, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor, not to exceed \$25.

III. That if any person shall discharge any firearm, except in cases of actual necessity, or by permission of the Mayor, within the boundaries described in Ordinance No. 3 of the town Ordinances of 1870, he shall pay a fine of \$1 for each offence.

IV. That any person or persons who shall engage in driving, racing or running horses through the streets at a speed so as to endanger life or property, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor not to exceed \$10.

V. That any person or persons who shall obstruct any public street or sidewalk, by placing thereon any wood, timber or other thing, and allowing the same to remain more than 24 hours, shall pay a fine of one dollar for each day such obstruction may remain.

VI. That if any grocer, barkeeper, or other person engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors, shall sell or give away, any spirituous or malt liquors on the Sabbath day, he shall pay a fine of \$5 for each offence.

VII. That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, upon any sidewalk in said town, or any side track on the public square, shall pay for each offence one dollar.

VIII. That any person or persons who shall engage in retailing spirituous liquors within said incorporation, except those who obtain a regular license, shall pay a fine of \$25 for each offence, one-half recovered to go to the town.

IX. That in default of the payment of any fine or penalty, due to violation of the foregoing ordinances, the person so defaulting, may be imprisoned at the discretion of the Mayor, to be released upon payment of the fine and costs.

X. That it shall be the duty of the Town Mayor to arrest all persons who may be guilty of violating any of the foregoing ordinances, and to report the same to the Mayor, or in his absence, some one of the Commissioners, to be dealt with according to law.

XI. That for the purpose of raising a sufficient revenue, to defray the necessary expenses, and for making the necessary improvements in the town, the following tax be levied and collected on the subjects of tax lion. And all persons owning any property liable to taxation, or upon whom a special tax has been levied, are required to list the same with the Mayor on or before the 15th day of February next, in default of which, they shall be liable to a double tax.

On Real or Personal Property, (subject to exemption of two hundred dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture) 30 cents on the \$100 valuation.

A special tax on the following occupations to wit:

Lawyers, Physicians and Dentists, each \$5.00

Circus and Menagerie, 25.00

Side Shows & Slight of hand performers 10.00

Magic Lantern Lecturers, 5.00

Itinerant Auctioneers, 5.00

Silver Smiths and Jewelers, 2.00

Hotel or public boarding houses, 8.00

Restaurants or Spirituous Liquors, 25.00

Dry Goods Stores, 8.00

Confectionaries and Book Stores, 5.00

Photographic Artists, 5.00

Tax or Shops, 2.00

Blacksmith or Woodshops, 2.00

Calendrical Shops, 2.00

Printing Offices, 5.00

Insurance Agents, 5.00

Tan Yards, 5.00

Hotel or public boarding houses, 8.00

Private boarding houses, 3.00

Boot & Shoe, Harness & Saddle Shops, 2.00

Ten Shops, 2.00

Every Itinerant dealer in Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Tobacco or Tinware not a product or Manufacture of Rutherford County, 5.00

All residents of the Town liable for a special tax, shall only be required to pay a pro rata amount of their special tax, according to the time they may so consume or discontinue the business, trade or profession, upon which such tax is levied. In default of such tax, the Mayor may, in his discretion, suspend the tax.

Adopted Jan. 16th, 1871.

R. W. LOGAN, Mayor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

J. H. Adair & wife

vs.

M. Koonce and D. Koonce, Executors of Geo. Koonce, deceased, and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the foregoing persons are heirs at Law, and distributers of Geo. Koonce, deceased, and are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, To-wit: John Koonce and wife Talitha, J. W. Koonce and Catherine A. Koonce. This is a certificate to notify the said non-resident defendants to appear before me at my office, on the 7th day of February, next, when and where an account will be taken in this case; and to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 4th Monday in March, next, to plead, answer or demur, to plaintiff's petition, or judgment will be taken against them. Given under my hand, 4th January, 1871.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. C.

40-17

and Judge of Probate.

Executors Sale.—In obedience to an order of the Probate Court, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock house door in Rutherfordton, on Monday the 27th day of March next, all the evidences of debt belonging to the estate of John Burge, Sr. deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate will present the same to me or my agent J. W. Green, on or before the 10th day of January, 1872, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. January 8th, 1871.

J. C. BURGE, Ex. of

40-17

Geo. Burge, Sr. dec'd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted for the

Light of the World

Containing Fleetwood's "Life of Christ," and "Lives of the Apostles, Evangelists and Martyrs," "Devotional Exercises of Christianity," "History of the Jews," by Josephus; "A History of all Religions Denominations," with treatises and tables relating to events connected with Bible "History," containing most fine Engravings. The whole forming a complete Treasury of Christian Knowledge.

W. PLINT,
No. 26 S. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.
37-3m.

A Superb Subscription Book.

CUBA WITH PEN AND PENCIL.

A complete manual of travel, yet as interesting as a novel.

FRESH, FULL AND RELIABLE!

NO COMPETITION!

20 Magnificent Full-page Engravings!

233 OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS

Of exceedingly interesting and varied character, many of them famous. All about the principal cities of the island, the bath and watering places, built-up, coast lights and carnival. Street sights in Havana. Culture and Manufacture of Coffee, Sugar and Tobacco.

Fact and Fun! Statistics and Adventure;

LIBERAL TERMS TO LIVE AGENTS.

HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

Publishers of Stowe's "History of the Bible."

Mrs. Ellet's "Court Circles of the Republic," &c.

Don't waste time and Labor,

by using an old Axe. Send \$1.50 to LIPINCOTT & BAKWELL, Pittsburgh, Pa., and they will send a tip-top Axe. Expressage paid. Half a day lost in grinding will thus be saved.

1876

Use the "Vegetable

PULMONARY BALM."

The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. "Nothing better." CUTLER, CROSS & CO., Boston.

Cherry Peppermint Troches

Are superior to all others for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Lung difficulties, are exceedingly palatable, have none of that nauseating horrible Cough taste, are very soothing and act like a charm. Ministers, Singers, and Public Speakers will find them especially adapted to the voice. Sold by Druggists. Also

RUSHBORN'S (P. V.) COD LIVER OIL, for Consumption and Scrofula; use no other

Upham's Depilatory Powder

Removes superfluous hair in five minutes, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for \$1.25.

Upham's ASTHMA CURE

Relieves most violent paroxysms in five minutes and effects a speedy cure. Price \$2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful Black or Brown. It consists of a dry oil preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

FIRE HITS.

Fatigue and Paralytic Cuts, Burns, &c., of various styles, at the old manufactory, 143 Grand St., N. Y. Established 1833. Send for Circulars. CARROLL & BROS., Successors to H. T. GRANTACAP.

Royal Havana Lottery.

Prizes cashed and information furnished by GEORGE UPHAM, Providence, R. I.

\$25 A WEEK SALARY.

Young men wanted as local and traveling salesmen. Address (with stamp) R. H. WALKER, 34 Park Row, N. Y.

\$30 A DAY, SURE.

LATTA & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOUSTACHES

forced to grow in six weeks. Receipt sent for 50 cts. Address B. PERRY, 39 Park Row, New York.

Agents! Read This!

We will pay agents a salary of \$30 per week and expenses, or all we are able to commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

Employment for All.

\$30 Salary Per Week, and expenses, paid Agents, to sell our new and useful discoveries. Address B. SWIFT & CO., Marshall, Mich.

New Medical Pamphlet.

Seminal, Physical and Nervous Debility, its effects and cure. Price 25 cents. Address SECRETARY, Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, New York.

A CARD.

A Clergman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate I will send the receipts for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. Free of Charge. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

TAILORING.

I would respectfully inform the people of this section of the country, that I am at my old place, 5 miles west of Rutherfordton, N. C., where I am prepared to cut and make gentlemen's clothing in the latest and most fashionable style. All garments warranted to fit as well as anybody can cut them.

Cutting done on the shortest notice. My prices will be low, and I will take any kind of produce in payment for work.

My wife and daughters will cut and make dresses for ladies in the latest styles. (23 36-3m)

J. V. JAY.

THE STAR.

RUTHERFORDTON N. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

W. W. SHARPE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS' AGENTS

TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK.

Are authorized to contract for Advertising in our paper.

Cling to those who Cling to You.

There are many friends of summer, Who are kind while flowers bloom; But when winter chills the blossoms, They depart with the perfume.

On the broad highway of action, Friends of worth are far and few; So when one has proved the friendship, Cling to him who clings to you.

Do not harshly judge your neighbor, Do not deem his life untrue; If he make no great professions— Deeds are great but words are few.

Do not desert the old and true friend, Firm as when the skies are blue; Will be friends while life endures— Cling to those who cling to you.

When you see a worthy brother, Buffeting the stormy main, Lend a helping hand fraternal, Till he reach the shore again.

Don't desert the old and true friend, When misfortune comes in view; For he needs friendship's comforts— Cling to those who cling to you.

The Future of the Republican Party.

BY HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"To all the prophets of evil," who assume or predict that the great party which won the three last Presidential campaigns, and has controlled the National House of Representatives during fourteen out of the last sixteen years, is destined to pass away before the next election, and to be succeeded by some new organization, I answer that it is impossible. Politicians did not create it, for it rose into power by a spontaneous movement of the people. It has fearlessly confronted issues before which all other parties have quailed. It has gone forward, with the buoyant, healthy, elastic step of patriotic progress. It has written a history for itself, and for the nation as well, which has no parallel in the annals of parties in the whole civilized world. It has maintained its predominance through canvasses of national despondency, as in 1862, and canvasses of political disaffection, as in 1870. It is the hope of the millions who dread the results of a victory won by those who ruled the Democratic National convention of 1868. It is anchored in the affection of those who rejoice over what it has done for the nation, and they will not allow it to die.

But in various quarters is heard the cry: "It has performed its mission, and a new party is therefore inevitable." Precisely such an assumption fell from the lips of Andrew Johnson, in the summer of 1865, when he had resolved on that treachery to the party that had elevated and honored him which became so manifest the succeeding winter. His argument was that, the rebellion having been crushed and slavery destroyed, the work of the Republican party had ended, and new political combinations became a necessity. The Philadelphia convention of the next year was the result of this pronouncement. To it came, in person or by letter, Senators, Cabinet Ministers, Representatives, editors, ex-Governors, ex-Ambassadors, prominent office-holders, &c., who had stood high in the confidence of the Republican party, wielding, as they supposed, sufficient political and personal influence to make their wishes good. Indeed, such an exodus would have been more than sufficient to shatter any of the parties of the olden time. But when the contest came at the polls, the grand and patriotic Republican party proved to be stronger than ever. Men calling themselves leaders had left it; but they had no followers. The people stood firm and steadfast.

This noble organization has proven, too, since 1865, that its work, even of that era, was by no means done when Mr. Johnson and his friends were so willing to pronounce its funeral farewell, and bury it from the sight of men.

Some of its proudest triumphs for the nation and its own history have been won since the close of the rebellion. Not hastily, and sometimes after months of consultation and debate—sometimes, too, without the hearty concurrence, at the outset, of all its representative men—it has gone forward in its work of national regeneration, of humanity and justice and equal rights, often defying the prejudices of generations, often risking political defeat, but ever animated, inspired and strengthened by the right until it has achieved results that five years ago would have been impossible. Let us group together briefly its advancing steps during the past decade: In 1860 it only struck at slavery extension. In 1862, amid political reverses, it hazarded even its political existence by standing with its great leader on the platform of his immortal Proclamation of Emancipation. In 1864 it demanded the extinction and perpetual prohibition of slavery by an indisputable constitutional amendment. In 1866 it rose in its demands, and planted itself on the Civil Rights bill; and it also organized a Freedman's Bureau, for the protection of the millions it had enfranchised, regardless of all the clamor as to its cost to the Treasury. In 1867 it advanced still further, and demanded that equality under the law, the validity of the war debt, the utter illegality of the rebel debt, and other essential provisions, should be forever fixed in our National Constitution. And in 1869 it resolved that the ballot should be made, by that Constitution, the protector of all men in our land—the poor as well as the rich, the humble as well as the strong, the black man as well as the white.

An organization that has thus proved its ability to confront and settle such progressive issues as the necessity of the times or its duty to the nation required, and that has won these victories over the powerful opposition of a party that had for so many years dominated in our land, is not to be cast aside as effete and incapable until it has had time to grapple with new issues, as they are similarly developed and rise into national importance. And the people who have given it its strength and power [I mean the people at large] will not be driven from its support by hostile clamors or criticisms, any more than they were in 1865 and 1866. Precisely as was the case then, the only persons who talk of the disintegration of the Republican party are those who have been diligently striving to disintegrate it, and with whom "the wish is father of the thought."

What wiser, better platform can be devised for the present time than this terse, compact, irrefragable one embodied in the conclusion of President Grant's last Message?

1. Thorough enforcement of every law.

2. Faithful collection of every tax.

3. Economy in disbursement.

4. Prompt payment of every debt of the nation.

5. Reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit.

6. Reduction of taxation and tariff, to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number.

7. Honest and fair dealing with all other peoples, that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided; but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us.

8. Reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole service of the country.

9. Securing a pure, untrammelled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity, or color.

Is it not a striking fact that out of all our forty millions of people, no critic has been found, of any party, who has attempted to antagonize a single one of these nine points embodied in the President's platform?

But there are other and vital reasons for the maintenance of the unity and power of the Republican party. It alone prevents the Democratic party from wielding the authority and controlling the legislation of the nation. Is any warning needed to prove the

necessity of this, more than the whole public see whenever the hope of a Democratic triumph revives! The demands of those who were found to be in the ascendant when the reunited democratic party met in National Convention in 1868 are not forgotten. With their party in power, especially if that victory was largely achieved by Southern electoral votes, the mastery as to its policy would be with them, as of old. Was not the Democratic success in New York last November followed by renewed outrages of midnight assassins in Kentucky, which the whole land hoped had ended, but which were so infernal that its Governor was compelled to brand them as disgraceful to the State, and to offer large rewards for the discovery and punishment of the offenders? Did not the recent canvass in Georgia elicit a bitter proclamation from Toombs and Linton Stephens, denouncing the 15th Amendment, the enforcement law and the election law, as infamous? Was not the Democratic victory in North Carolina followed by the prompt election to the Senate of its Rebel Governor during the war, whose disabilities had not been removed, when there were thousands of other Democrats who were eligible? Was not the next step the impeachment of the Republican Governor of the State by the Democratic Legislature? And does any one, in any party, believe for a moment that this would have been attempted if he had not striven to protect the poor and the humble from outrage, floggings and murders, and to punish their oppressors? Does any one believe that anything saves the Republican Governor of Georgia from the same Democratic discipline, since the Democratic victory in that State Senators has expired? Are not the well known resolutions recently offered by Southern Democrats, in both branches of Congress, most significant indications?

I allude to these things in no spirit of partisan bitterness; but they are essential to the scope of this review, and could not be omitted.

What preserves the Republic from the rule of the Democratic party, which contains these elements within it, is the continued power of the Republican party. And it is because the voting masses of this patriotic organization, who, without the lead of politicians created it, realize that it was a reform party at its birth, and has been a reform party during all its existence, and has carried through more vital reforms during all its existence, than all other parties in our century of national life, and can elaborate and consummate all needed reforms in the future as their necessity becomes apparent, they intend to win another triumph for it and its standard-bearers in 1872.

However, the President, its successful candidate in 1868, may be criticised or attacked, I believe him stronger with the people at large than he was when thus chosen. Then there were fears with some, that though a Republican, he might not be in its advanced line. Who fears it now? Some doubted whether, with a life spent in armies and all his fame won there, he might not be too quick in pursuing international questions to a warlike settlement. Let his stand in regard to Cuban intervention, despite his personal sympathies with that struggling people, prove how these doubts have been dispelled.

But I must not trespass further on your space. I agree thoroughly with George W. Curtis, who, unaddicted as he is to overpraise, declares in *Harper's Weekly* that:

"It is long since there has been so pure an administration as that of General Grant, or one more sincerely and unostentatiously devoted to the public welfare."

And this fuller expression of Colonel Slack, of the Boston Commonwealth, is as just as it is tersely expressed:

THE STAR.

RUTHERFORDTON N. C.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
W. W. SHARPE & CO.,
PUBLISHERS' AGENTS.
TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK.
Are authorized to contract for Advertising in our paper.
LOCAL AND STATE.

Agents.
The following persons are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, job work and advertising for the Star.
Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York.
S. M. Pettigill & Co., New York.
C. C. Vest, Murphy, N. C.; Andrew Sullivan, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. J. Duncan, Marion, N. C.; J. F. Logan, Jefferson, N. C.; H. B. Hampton, Columbus, N. C.; W. A. McCall, North Cove, N. C.; P. D. Gregg, Gardner's Ford, N. C.; L. O. Bridge, Shelby, N. C.; Henry Banister, Bunneshon, N. C.; J. E. McFarland, Duncan, N. C.; Smith McCarry, Golden Valley, N. C.; R. K. Wilson, Patton, N. C.; M. E. Foreman, Logan's Store, N. C.; A. V. Biggerstaff, Oak Spring, N. C.; J. C. Keeler, Cuba, N. C.; W. B. Wilson, Chimney Rock, N. C.; R. W. H. Logan, Bulls Creek, N. C.; Wm. Jackson, Jefferson, N. C.; N. C. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C.; W. L. Rogers, Gains, Lansing, Ark.

THE CONVENTION.—The Legislature has passed the Convention bill, the election to take place on the 13th April.

Massachusetts sends more orders to New York for counterfeit money than any other State in the Union.—*Asheville Citizen.*

How do you know that?

EXCURSION.—The absence of the editors will account for the lack of editorial in this week's paper.

The Junior is still in Washington city, and the Senior is absent on a trip to Raleigh.

INCENDIARISM.—We learn that the School-house in Colfax Township, in this County, where a colored Free School was being taught, was burned a few nights since.

This was, no doubt, the work of the Ku-Klux.

IMPEACHMENT.—The length of the letter of the Junior crowds out the proceedings of the impeachment of Governor Holden. The trial still progresses. The managers of the House have not closed their testimony.

IS IT SO?—We have been informed that Mr. Hardin who was teaching a colored Free School, in Burnt Chimney Township, received a letter purporting to be from the "Invisible Empire," notifying him to stop his School, or he would be Ku-Kluxed! Can it be so?

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—We learn that on Sunday last, when Dr. Craton and his family commenced dining, it was discovered that every dish before them contained pounded glass. It was fortunate that the discovery was made, and it is to be hoped that the perpetrator of such a crime may be found out, and punished with the extreme penalty of the law.

The Peace vs. the Destruction Party.

We heard a prominent conservative member of the Legislature say on Tuesday, that he was opposed to the extreme measures of the General Assembly, with regard to Impeachment and the Convention question, because he deemed them revolutionary. He is right.

There are two parties now in North Carolina—one is for peace—another for war. The Democracy, or Conservatives are endeavoring to overthrow the present State constitution, and have no scruples as to the course they pursue in doing it. They are stirring up the people to strife and disorder, and nicely paving the way for a contest that will certainly culminate in bloodshed and disaster.

The party now in power is truly a party of Destructionists.

They promised reform. The debt should be reduced. Taxes lessened, the rights of persons and property protected.

But what are they doing?

The debt of the State is being daily increased. Capitol is being driven from our shores. The people are terror-stricken and alarmed at the Revolution that is pending, and the union men of the State have cause to be so. The cloud that overshadowed us in 1860 is in the dim distance now. We are drifting on to ruin.

The people and press of the State and country have warned these revolutionists to halt in their mad career. Not content with the election of the most obnoxious man in their party to the United States Senate; the impeachment of the Governor, for crimes he never committed; the repeal of the law to protect Republican voters, they now demand the impeachment of the Honored Chief Justice of our State, and cry for a convention to remove every Republican official in the State, so as to place our people under the rule of Secession tyrants and their sympathizers.

We do not like to appear harsh, but this is no time to be silent. Let our people denounce, in tones of thunder, these proceedings, and the leaders of the destruction party take heed before it is too late.—*Raleigh Gazette.*

Swindlers in Patents.

Perhaps there never has been a time like the present when the rural districts in almost every State were thronged to such an extent as they now are with wily, shrewd, artful and unscrupulous dealers in patent rights. Patentees, agents for patentees, book agents, and agents for periodicals as well as for manufacturers of useful labor-saving devices, have multiplied so largely that honest and quiet people are seriously annoyed by the frequent applications to purchase territory, or books, or to pay a royalty on some tool, implement, or patented device, which any American citizen has an unquestionable right to use. Every day the number of artful agents is increasing, who visit individuals and manufacturers and demand a royalty on some machine that is found in use, and in case the proprietor demurs at paying the unjust demand they threaten immediate prosecution. Rather than incur the expenses incident to a litigation the demand is frequently honored as being the cheapest way to dispose of a vexed annoyance. In this way people in the rural districts have been swindled out of thousands of dollars by unmitigated rogues who are not fit to have an existence outside the walls of a State prison.

SPECIMEN SWINDLERS.

We have in mind two such swindlers, who went through many counties of the State of New York demanding a royalty of \$5 of every blacksmith who was accustomed to use a certain style of drill. Occasionally they would meet with some plucky son of a Yankee, who possessed sufficient effrontery to refuse to pay a single cent, and who would defy them to recover the smallest part of their demand in a civil court, and who would drive them from his presence by the firm yet gentlemanly manner in which he would dare them to prosecute him for the royalty demanded. Yet, in most instances, the timorous would reluctantly pay the \$5 rather than defend their legitimate rights in the civil court. Swindlers are heard of in many of the dairy districts who have demanded and collected thousands of dollars as royalty on a patented device known as the "Range and Setter," and another denominated the "Rail and Turner," which were in common use long before the date of the Letters Patent which cover the claim. Another party has secured Letters Patent on a device for ploughing under corn stalks and other green crops, which has been in common use ever since Jetho Wood brought out the first plough having a cast-iron standard. A patent has also been granted on a certain form of fodder racks, which were in common use, to our own knowledge, over 40 years ago. Still another patent was recently issued on an ancient style of wagon jack, with which the oldest men in our country assure us they have

been familiar from their early boyhood. Within a period of 7 years past the Patent Office Department at Washington has issued Letters Patent to 14 different parties claiming to be the sole inventors of a certain kind of roofing material which has been employed for that purpose for more than twenty years past to our certain knowledge. The number of devices is legion that have been covered by letters patent, which are held by individuals who seem determined to accumulate a fortune from the sales of territory for the use of some patented article which every person has an undoubted right to make, to sell and to use to any extent in any part of the United States.

THE LAW CONCERNING PATENTS.

The examiners of patent claims at the Patent Office Department cannot be expected to be familiar with the countless numbers of devices which have been in use for scores of years past. Their duties, as faithful servants of the government, are simply to examine previous claims and issues, and to decide as to the apparent novelty and patentability of such inventions as may be presented for their consideration. Then, after a critical examination, if they are able to find no record or representation of any device that conflicts with the invention offered, and if an apparently responsible individual makes oath that he is the sole inventor of such a device, the patent authorities are under obligation to issue to such persons letters patent. Nevertheless, to protect the rights of the people from unwarrantable invasion by wily rogues, the general government has beset the path of unscrupulous tricksters with the following explicit law, which effectually nullifies every patent claim on any device whatever, which has been in use to a limited extent, two years prior to the date of the said claim. The law reads as follows:

Be it enacted, That any person who has invented or discovered any new or useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or for sale for more than two years prior to this application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, may, upon payment of the duty required by law, and other proceedings had, obtain a patent therefor. The applicant shall make oath or affirmation that he does really believe himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement, for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know, and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, etc.

COMBINED SWINDLING.

The usual system of operation among such swindlers is to form a "stock company," having a certain large number of shares, representing a proportionate larger number of dollars. Mr. A, who represents the president of the concern, owns one thousand shares; Mr. B, the secretary, holds another thousand; Mr. C, the treasurer, handles another thousand shares, not one of which is worth a single cent. Then practical operations are commenced by deceiving honest men into the ring by fair yet deceitful representations as to the certainty of receiving a large dividend in a few years to cancel every dollar invested in the purchase of shares. In many instances, to our own knowledge, honest men in this city have been induced to give a note for shares, after being assured that they need never pay it, and that their dividend would wipe out the entire principal in two or three years.—Such notes were then sold at a great discount, and in most instances collected. But others have refused to pay the unlawful demand, and have defended their rights in a civil court, on the ground of having received no value for the note given. The next step is to delegate authority to agents and licensees in every county or town to manufacture, to sell, or to use, and to collect royalty, a large proportion of which they

are permitted to retain to induce and encourage them to greater fidelity and earnestness. This is in brief the system of general operations. We are personally acquainted with a man who has accumulated during five years past over \$30,000 from royalty extorted from persons who had an undisputed right to use the article patented. This system of swindling has already assumed a frightful magnitude. Many of the rural districts are convulsed with the excitement incident to the strife and litigation between sellers of patents and persons who refuse to pay an illegal royalty.

THE REMEDY APPLIED.

There is but one legitimate way to dispose of such annoying swindlers, which is for one individual, or for several, to share in the expenses of a legal test case in a court of justice, where the patentees must establish their claims, after which the individuals can be heard in the defense of their rights. Yet it is extremely difficult to induce the prosecutors in such cases to proceed so far as to enable the court to render a decision, as they know the law is decidedly against them. Hence, if they have the brazen effrontery to prosecute, they will fee their attorney liberally to induce him to keep the case in court as long as possible. We have in mind an instance in point, in which a party was prosecuted for using an article which we know, and which he knew had been in common use years and years prior to the date of the patentee's claim, and that suit has been in court for two years, and the prosecutors persist in taking a little unimportant testimony now and then, simply to prevent the court from rendering a decision which they all know too well must be adverse to every one of their claims. Meanwhile, they send to every agent the most cheering and encouraging words to intimidate every one in their territory by threatening immediate prosecution in case of refusal to pay the demanded royalty. It costs something to defend our national rights; and an individual is often required to pay three times as much to defend himself from imposition and his property from invasion by rogues and swindlers, as it would to honor their demands and let them go quietly away chuckling in triumph over their inoffensive victims.

A number of intelligent dairymen near Utica, N. Y., have resolved to share in the expenses of a test suit touching an illegal patent claim. They have employed competent legal attorneys and have determined to probe the legality of the person's claim who threatens to prosecute them for using a device which our civil law will grant every person the privilege of using. A plucky builder, also, in one of the New England States, was prosecuted because he defied the parties who held a patent on the roofing material which he had been accustomed to use for a long time. But he cannot induce the Court to render a decision, as the prosecutors are not ready to rest in taking testimony. As the plaintiffs cannot get an injunction, the builder can proceed, as he does, to use the roofing material where and when he pleases.—Such swindlers know that the law is not on their side. Hence their only tactics consist in threats, noisy blustering and trickish evasions of everything that has the appearance of a fair trial.

Advice to doctors—live and let live.

What rings are not circular? Herrings.

The last clause in the history of 1870—Santa Claus.

What do you often drop and never stop to pick up? A hint.

Why should a spider be a good correspondent? Because he drops a line by every post.

The San Francisco Bulletin estimates the value of the yearly fruit crop of California at \$5,000,000.

Why should hotels be liable to fire when every body who sleep in them put their hose alongside the bed when they turn in?

Convention.

In 1841, under the teachings of Thos. W. Door, the citizens of Rhode Island elected delegates from every township in the State, who assembled and submitted to the male citizens over twenty-one years of age the question of calling a Convention. It was accordingly sanctioned by a large majority of the people, and a Constitution was adopted liberal in its terms but it was not called in accordance with the then existing law. What was the consequence? The whole thing was declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be revolutionary and void. How then will a Convention in this State be called as is proposed by our Legislature, differ from the Rhode Island Convention? We think in no respect, for neither had the power to submit the question to the people. The Legislature by a majority only can no more authorize the calling of a Convention than any other one hundred and seventy citizens of the State. Such a procedure will be outside of the Constitution, and any Convention so called would be a mob—powerless to exercise any political functions.

If such a body of men were to attempt to exercise the right to amend the Constitution, their acts would be authorized and subversive of the organic law. The views above expressed are not new to the people of North Carolina. They have been heretofore presented by some of the ablest and purest men of our State, and have been adopted and acted on by two different General Assemblies of this State. Men were heretofore found in our State, who wanted to tear down the barriers which shielded and protected the Constitution, but signal defeat met them at each effort—a Waterloo overthrow was the result of their efforts.—*Old North State.*

MAINE has produced a sawing machine, which, the other day, sawed a cord of wood in five minutes and a half, cutting each stick twice.

Most people when they cum tew yu for advice cum tew have their own opinyuns strengthened, not corrected.—*Billings.*

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A Lawyer's First Divorce Case
--He Learns Wisdom from
a Pretty Woman.

A day or two ago, a talented young lawyer of the city, whose name is not Smith, whose briefs have been like angels' visits, was delighted by finding in his office a richly dressed lady, who announced her desire to employ him professionally. With a beaming smile that could hardly be repressed from bursting into a full-blown laugh, the young Blackstone handed the lady a cushioned arm chair, and assured her that he was "entirely and devotedly at her service."

Seating herself in the proffered office chair, the lady unglowed a small white hand, that literally glistened with diamonds and applied a Sney scented handkerchief to her lips, blushing, and, casting her eyes upon the floor, said:

"My business is very particular -- it is -- pardon me, sir, but you will not betray me?"

"Betray you? Not for the world, madam. You can confide in me with the same reliance as in a priest at the confessional."

"The fact is -- I want -- that is, I have been unfortunate in my marriage relation."

"The eyes of the lawyer glistened with pleasure, and drawing his chair close to the side of the lady, remarked cordially:

"I see -- I see -- you want a divorce. I am perfectly at fault in matters of this kind, although I have never had a case in court. How long have you been married?"

"Nine years."

"Nine years! You must have been very young when you entered that blissful -- I mean wretched state."

"I was a mere child, a foolish, inexperienced school girl. A doting mother placed me in the arms of a man old enough to be my father; but he was rich, and for two or three years I did not know the difference -- I was as happy as though my husband had been twenty years younger. But association with other married women opened my eyes, and I became wretched. I turned -- well, for a heart that was more congenial with my own. A man of your age, now, would have suited me exactly."

"Exactly so!" exclaimed the lawyer, rubbing his hands and twisting his ineffectual mustache. "But your sufferings will soon terminate; I will get you a divorce, and then --"

"O dear me! -- and then -- but I must not be too sanguine. My husband is very rich, and he will never permit me to get a divorce if he can help it."

"Madame, you don't know the law -- its glorious certainty -- its magnanimity. Consider yourself divorced, and rest easy."

"Well, sir, how shall I proceed?"

"Let me see -- in the first place, give me a statement of your grievances."

"That would take a whole week. You can imagine that a woman like me must suffer with a husband."

"Yes, yes -- cruel and barbarous treatment -- condition intolerable -- neglect, and all that sort of thing. I will just jot down a few of the items. Your name is --"

"Mrs. -- You must know my husband."

"What, the merchant? He's as rich as Croesus."

"Yes, he is rich; but I don't care for that -- I want a divorce."

"The lawyer wrote down a sketch of the lady's matrimonial infelicities, and again assured her that he would have no difficulty in procuring a divorce, with at least \$10,000 alimony."

"How much are you going to charge me for making me so happy?" asked the lady.

"Well, I ought to charge you a thousand dollars, but, out of consideration for your sufferings, I will only take a retainer of one hundred dollars, and when it is accomplished you will increase it to five hundred dollars."

"That is extremely reasonable. I have no change about me now, O, yes, here is a check for two hundred dollars that my husband gave me to go shopping. I will only want half of it to-day. Will you get it cashed for me?"

"It is after bank hours, but the check is all right. I will give you one hundred dollars for your shopping and keep the check."

The lawyer had that day received a remittance of one hundred dollars from his father, and handed it over to the lady, and placing his check in his pocket book, bowed his client to the door. He was excessively happy at his good fortune, and that night dreamed of angelic clients, sensational divorce cases, and a huge pile of one hundred dollar bills.

The next morning he went to the bank to get his check cashed, and was thunderstruck when the teller informed him that the name of Mr. -- was forged! Indignant at the thought that his fair client had been guilty of so base a crime as forging her husband's name, he hurried to store of --, with the intention of exposing the lady. He was still

more astonished when Mr. -- informed him that he was a widower, and had not been blessed with a wife for more than ten years. Young Blackstone was seized with a fit of melancholy, which still affects him, for all efforts to find the fair swindler have proved unavailing. He has come to the conclusion to have nothing to do with divorce cases, and has written to his father to send him another \$100 bill to replace the one he gave his client for a bogus check.

What I Know About Farming.

BY C. W. JAY, ESQ.

The proper time to pull hemp is any Friday that a good judge may select.

Castor oil beans succeed best in the borders of the earth. They will soon reach their way out.

The best preparation of hops is a toad or two in each hilt. They will make the vines fairly jump.

The usual time to put in rye is early in the morning. Some husband men, especially those of the city, continue to put it in at intervals of a half hour, until bedtime. This practice is only allowable in case of a dry season.

In reaping, wheat, never take it by the beard. It is found to go against the grain.

Backwheat is not healthy food. It is apt to take upon the stomach. Corn in the ear is apt to affect the hearing. If eaten green it will make the voice hoarse. When dealt out as army rations, the kernel should always be served first, and then the men privately.

Never plant your potatoes early. It is the early potato that gets the worm. It is up hill work with them after that.

To be certain of the right kind of squashes, compare them with your head. In adopting this rule, I at first mistook pumpkins for squashes, but by continued careful comparison, I soon learned to detect the difference. But for some new beginners, it requires great caution.

In making cider out of apples, I found it a pretty tight squeeze, notwithstanding my long connection with the press. Never drink cider made from crab apples. It is pretty certain to "go back on you."

If you would lay in a supply of old wine, be sure to make it of elder berries. A good rule is the best thing to "put a bead" on it.

If you would increase your stock, follow the example of the Erie Railroad directors, and keep it well "watered."

To fill a five-gallon demijohn with whiskey, on a sudden emergency, catch the first five Democrats you meet, and run them through the india rubber rollers of a large clothes-wringer. The success of this experiment will astonish you. Jes so!

The Unexpected Test.

James, I found you and Mr. Cooper together this morning, and as I entered the office I knew my name was upon Mr. Cooper's lips. Was it not so?

The young book keeper trembled and was silent.

Thomas Landrove and Albert Cooper were partners and proprietors of one of the heaviest wholesale manufacturing establishments of the West, and their business was increasing day by day. Landrove was a New Yorker by birth, and Cooper came from New Hampshire. James Worcester was a youth of nineteen, from Western Massachusetts, and having gone out into a new country with a letter of recommendation to Landrove from an old college mate and chum of the latter, he was at once employed, and thus far, during the space of six months, had proved himself worthy and well qualified.

The partners, warm hearted but quick and impulsive, had fallen into a misunderstanding. They had, on the previous evening, almost come to blows, and were now as unhappy as it was possible for two well meaning men to be, who had both been very foolish.

"Was it not so?" repeated Landrove.

"It was, sir."

"And what did Mr. Cooper say of me? You need not be afraid to tell me."

James Worcester became calm and self-possessed, though a trifle paler than usual. He knew that Mr. Landrove had hired him, that to him he owed his success, and that to him he must look for the retaining of his situation. But yet he resolved to be a man.

"Mr. Landrove, you must excuse me?"

"Ah! Did he place you under the ban of secrecy?"

"No sir."

"Then, what did he say to you of me?"

"I cannot tell you."

"Cannot? You mean will not."

"As you please, sir."

While Landrove was silent with amazement at this deportment on the part of the creature or his bounty, the youth proceeded:

"Mr. Landrove, as God is my judge, I am your humble friend and most obedient servant, and if I have a love more strong for one of my employers than other, that love is for you. But, sir, even to please you, I cannot do a mean, unmanly thing. Whatever Mr. Cooper may have said to me was said in confidence. I know that he would not like that I should repeat his words. I hold them as I would hold money that has been placed in my keeping."

Mr. Landrove swore a big oath and again demanded to know what Mr. Cooper had said of him. But Worcester was firm. Then the manufacturer threatened discharge.

"I came to you with an honor untarnished, sir," said James, "and if I must leave you, I wish to take the same priceless possession away. When once I have betrayed a trust, I can no more have confidence even in myself."

"Then you flatly refuse?"

"I refuse to betray the private speech of Mr. Cooper, as I would refuse to tell him were he to ask me what you have now said to me."

"Very well; you may now close up your accounts and pass your books over to Mr. Nickerson; for -- and here Mr. Landrove with a fierce oath swore that the reticent youth should leave on the morrow."

"I will go, sir; but O! why cannot I see you and your partner reconciled before I go? You love him, and I can swear before heaven that no man lives whom he loves better than he loves you."

Landrove would listen to no more.

That very night these two very impulsive men met, and their ill-will was blown to the wind as quick as it had been engendered. Over a bottle of wine Landrove told his interview with young Worcester.

"Of one thing I can assure you," said Cooper, "he loves you truly and devotedly. I know it from the words which he spoke this morning, and from the warm tears which crept out upon his lashes as he gave them utterance. His refusal to repeat my words was principal."

"Ah!" cried Landrove, and from principal very seldom found in this poor world of ours. "By my life, Albert, he will be worth his weight in gold to us! We can trust him."

"Mr. Nickerson took James Worcester's books, as Landrove had threatened, but it was only that the younger book keeper might be transferred into the inner room or sanctum, where he was installed as confidential agent and correspondent whence in time, he stepped forth into a share of the business."

This little sketch bears a deep and valuable lesson for those who have eyes to see and hearts to understand.

Why is dancing like new milk? Because it strengthens the calves.

English shillings have been coined three hundred and sixty-four years.

Why is a clergyman like a locomotive? Because you are to look out for him when the bell rings.

Cure for the ear-ache -- Get a pretty girl to whisper in it night and morning.

Miss Gardner has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Oliver Wendell Holmes calls a kiss a lipping consonant. He should have said that it usually follows "a-vowel."

An Albany woman, a few nights ago, threw hot water upon her drunken husband when he attempted to beat her, and scalded him so badly as to cause his death.

Board in Japan can be had for two cents a day, and skilled labor for eight or ten cents.

A petition to the Detroit city government ends: And your petitioner will ever pray -- if praying will do any good."

Baltimore claims to have sold \$11,500,000 worth of boots and shoes last year, and asks Lynn what she thinks of that.

Over ten and a half million dollars' worth of arms and military stores have already been shipped from this country to France.

P. T. Barnum has sent an order to San Francisco for 2 large sea-lions -- "something that can howl, and will prove an attraction."

The Fink & Lyon Sewing

Machine, with Drop Feed, New Take up Hemmer, etc., is now offered to agents on more liberal terms. Also, Second hand Machines taken in exchange, or the new improvements supplied.

Every machine is warranted First-Class, and the purchaser does not so regard it, after a fair trial, he can return it, and money refunded.

N. B. -- Wanted Traveling Agents to visit each town, distributing circulars, explaining the improvements, etc., etc., who can make \$200 per month.

LYONS' SEWING MACHINES, M. C. Union Square, 33 East 14th St., New York 35 6m.

The Great Medical Discovery!
DR. W. H. H. CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS.

Hundreds of Thousands of Testimonials to the wonderful Cures effected by this Bitter.

WHAT ARE THEY?

For Female Complaints, whether in youth or old age, this Bitter is the only remedy that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is the only Bitter that is pure and safe, and does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients of the other Bitters.

For Indigestion, Flatulency, and other ailments of the Stomach, this Bitter is the only remedy that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is the only Bitter that is pure and safe, and does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients of the other Bitters.

For Rheumatism, Gout, and other ailments of the Joints, this Bitter is the only remedy that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is the only Bitter that is pure and safe, and does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients of the other Bitters.

For Liver and Bilious Complaints, this Bitter is the only remedy that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is the only Bitter that is pure and safe, and does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients of the other Bitters.

For Kidney and Bladder Complaints, this Bitter is the only remedy that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is the only Bitter that is pure and safe, and does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients of the other Bitters.

For Skin and Scalp Complaints, this Bitter is the only remedy that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is the only Bitter that is pure and safe, and does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients of the other Bitters.

For all other ailments, this Bitter is the only remedy that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is the only Bitter that is pure and safe, and does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients of the other Bitters.

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MADAME DELACHAMPS
Alone in a Mountain Gorge

Single enclosed amid the wilds of one of the Middle States, lived Madame Delachamps, many years ago, with no known protector, save a faithful dog that ever stood beside her to defend in time of need. Her small, moss-covered cabin, wrapped with willow-reefs and honeysuckle, appeared hid away by a cluster of undergrowth, and closely environed on the north and east by a deep, crazy ravine that led away back to the mountain gorge.

Here, snuffing the ambient air, a whet from nature's green sword clinging to the mountain side, bathing her brow in early morn's gentle dewdrop, she lived solitary and alone for many long years. The catamount's unearthly midnight yell, and the wolf's doleful howl, frequently aroused her from pleasant midnight slumbers.

Now and then she would emerge from her unknown home and mingle with the inhabitants of the mountain air, a white, shaggy creature, with a long, bushy tail, and a pair of small, round eyes, which she carried in her hands and at her feet as a living curiosity.

While her home, she apparently had but one object, and that was the relief of her affliction. Under a hard, sun-baked, and well-worn, she carried an old-fashioned disk of considerable size, carried for her on a protection, while strapping across her shoulder was suspended a curious sack made from the

Skins of Rabbits and Raccoons

Arranged in alternate strips. This bag contained some old parchment, curious relics, a few light garments, and a smaller sack containing a source of powder, and some corn roots known only to herself, the secret of which she clung to as with the tenacity of death.

She suffered from the feverish mountain home, to the foot of the mountain, with this unknown, vegetable power, which she claimed possessed a wonderful power over all diseases incident to the female sex. She termed it "womb physic," with which she professed to cure all affections and derangements of that organ, and kindred complaints (free of charge). With such singular magic did she retrace her way, that within a few years her name and fame became known far and wide, and hundreds of suffering females applied for relief and returned to their homes healthy and happy. Many were anxious to know her great secret, and a large sum of money were offered if she would divulge it -- not absolutely refused.

During her solitary life, she became intimate with only one woman, a noted midwife, and some distant, to whom she promised to

Divulge the Secret

Before dying. In a few years, as the sombre shades of night began to close around her tottering hut, she imparted this great secret to this friend.

She too gained quite a reputation for relieving the suffering of her sex, and a range of many miles -- she scarcely ever failed to cure those chronic female complaints that had resisted all ordinary modes of treatment. Many years ago, the writer of this while engaged in the practice of medicine, by a little strategy, succeeded in procuring the secret of this wonderful vegetable Regulator, which had never been known to the Medical Profession.

It gave it a fair impartial trial in the treatment of various forms and stages of female complaints with such decided satisfaction, that in 1869 he called public attention to its virtues in

"Gross" Medical Surgical Review.

Combined with other known vegetable Tonic, having great power over the uterine organs, and that it acted upon the Liver and Spleen, and the whole of the system, to correct the blood, he has formed a wonderful combination for the cure of all Female Complaints, and now offers this valuable compound to the afflicted female, under the name of

English Female Bitters.

The Medical Profession at large, have long felt the need of just such a medicine, consequently it is not strange that they so eagerly prescribe and recommend these Bitters to their female patients.

If you could see the pile of smiling approbations and enthusiastic testimonials from the public and their friends, by the use of these Bitters, no sickly female would hesitate to use them. This Female Regulator is adapted for old, young, married or single females, who suffer from chronic forms of Uterine derangements. They cure painful, suppressed, scanty, profuse or irregular Menstruation, chlorosis or Green Stomach, Ailments or Whites, Hysterics, Falling of the Womb, Elevation and Irritability of the Womb, pain in the side, back or loins, sick Headache, palpitation or fluttering of the Heart, hurried Breathing, swimming of the Head, cold Feet, loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Wakefulness, Nervousness, physical Prostration, etc., etc. Many of these are relieved by the use of only one bottle.

The Liver and Stomach

Are thoroughly aroused and restored to a healthy action, by the use of these Bitters. Its peculiar Iron and Vegetable combination, places it far ahead of any similar preparation before the public.

Females, after confinement and convalescence from any debilitating complaint, who remain weak and feeble, with little or no appetite, are at once aroused and strengthened by their use. As a Family Tonic for men, women and children, it has no equal. One tablespoonful contains more medicinal properties, than one bottle of any of the common and pleasant "dilute alcohol" Bitters, to the marvellous of the common beverages of the day, say they cure all diseases, they well know and laugh at their stupidity in being so easily hoodwinked whenever the article smacks of whisky. If you really desire a valuable Iron and Vegetable Tonic for yourself and family, one bottle of E. F. B. will last longer and do more good, than one dozen of the ordinary "grape-sugar" Bitters, as one tablespoonful in water, is sufficient for a whole family. As

A Female Regulator,

It has no equal on this continent, acting powerfully and promptly in all cases, were to organic lesion exist. It is just the medicine for young girls, who are afflicted with irregularity in retaining the bloom on the cheeks, and who do not feel exactly right. For the mother at the "change of life," it soothes and quiets until the critical period is passed, as sweetly as if enjoying the brightest beams of opal rays, fitting through the air of oriental clouds. The medicine is sold at the low price of \$1.50 per bottle, or six for \$8.00, and can be had of all Druggists and Merchants throughout the Country. Address

J. P. BROMBOOLE & CO.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Bromboole & Co.'s
BUCHU.

The Best and Cheapest now before the public, for all affections and derangements of the Kidneys and Bladder. Large B. U. is only \$1.00 or six for \$5.00. Sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

J. P. Bromboole & Co., Prop's,
Memphis, Tenn.

50-A m

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my

Preparation of Compound
EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION. -- Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine oil. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and gloomy decoction. Mine is the color of unfermented wine. The Buchu in my preparation is predominate; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a tincture, as made in Pharmacopoeia, nor is it a Syrup, and therefore can be used in cases where never or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation. Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist, of 16 Years' Experience

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in World.

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold, he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WRIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemist,
[Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.]

HEMBOLD'S FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HEMBOLD'S FLUID
EXTRACT OF BUCHU

invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painful Menstruation, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HEMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU AND IMPROVED
ROSE WASH.

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from the habit of dissipation, at little expense; little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaliva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE -- \$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

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DECO AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
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16-52t.

"ALL NATURE HOPES FOR SPRING"
1870.

Wittkowsky & Rintles.

THE RESULT OF AN ESTABLISHED and successful business, together with a steadily increasing CAPITAL, gives us, every season, better facilities to offer greater inducements to our numerous customers, both WHOLESALE and RETAIL, and hence this notice is worthy the

Attention

All. We are now making extensive purchases, which, owing to the very large increase in our business -- during 1869, (the tax returns will show \$27,000.00 ahead of any house in the City, and figures are still on the way) enables us to buy with impunity as to quantity, and from first hands -- namely, Manufacturers, Importers and Commission Houses, thereby, saving from 10 to 25 per cent. over smaller buyers -- and it is this advantage that gives us the lead in this market.

Our Stock

Will be completed, or nearly so, by the 10th of March, and will embrace all classes of household necessities, outfit for Winter SALE or RETAIL, to the inspection of which we invite not only those coming to this Market to purchase, also those enquiring way to obtain prices for that purpose.

We offer no **BAIT**, business will be conducted in the future as in the past, viz:

Honorable Competition
against Imposition
Dry Goods Department

Will be complete, and selected with the greatest care, as to style, quality and price.